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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 22, 1917.
CHILD LABOR IN WARRING COUNTRIES.
NEW OXMAN A FAILURE.
PROPOSED JURY REFORM.
EXEMPTION BOARDS.
FOOD REGULATION LEGISLATION.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CALIFORNIA LABOR COUNCIL
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Employees' Pension Fund.....	235,045.38
Number of Depositors.....	69,024

-:- Child Labor in Warring Countries -:-

"The experience of war time has only demonstrated the necessity—technical, economic, and even physiological— of the labor laws enacted before the war. In our legislation secured in time of peace we shall find the conditions for a better and more intense production during the war."

These words of M. Albert Thomas, the French Minister of Munitions, illustrate perfectly the official attitude of both France and England after two years of emergency exemptions for war industries, according to the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor which has just completed a brief review of all available reports on child labor in the warring countries.

In France and England, earlier standards of hours are being restored, not only to protect the health of the workers but for the sheer sake of industrial efficiency, present and future. In Italy, the Central Committee on Industrial Mobilization has taken steps in the same direction. In Russia, a year before the revolution, a movement was under way to raise the age limit for children in industry.

Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, in spite of the great armies of men they have sent to the front, have maintained their labor standards with little or no variation. Victoria has slightly increased the amount of overtime which may be permitted to women and children in special cases. On the other hand, Manitoba has reduced its legal overtime. No change whatever in restrictions on woman and child labor is reported from New Zealand.

The Children's Bureau sums up as follows the child-labor situation in France and England:

France, after almost two years of war-time exemptions by which children under 18 were allowed to work at night in special cases, restored the night-work prohibition for girls under 18 and provided that other night workers should be subject to medical supervision. The reason for this is indicated not only in the statement by M. Thomas, quoted above, but again in the following extract from the French official Bulletin des Usines de Guerre for July 31, 1916:

"With the continuance of the war it becomes necessary not only to find the best possible disposition of the forces available for our war industries but also to avoid every cause for exhaustion or weakening of the labor employed in our factories. There is a close relation between the conditions in which we place our workers and the improvement or the increase of our war products. For the very sake of the national defense we must conserve all their physical strength for the workers who are responsible for the manufacture of arms and for the output of our factories."

France has now under consideration an education bill which would in effect raise the standard of labor protection in war time. It was introduced in the Chamber of Deputies in March by M. Viviani and closely resembles a bill passed by the French Senate in June, 1916. This proposal to establish a system of continuation schools and to require part-time school attendance during working hours by all working children under 17 years of age has the endorsement of the Minister of Commerce and of business interests in all parts of the country.

A similar advance has been recommended in England by the Departmental Committee on Education for Juvenile Employment after the War. This committee also advises an effective 14-year age limit for required school attendance without the exemptions permitted by the present law. Supplementary estimates for educational purposes have been presented to Parliament by the government which look toward a strengthening of adolescent education along the lines suggested by the committee.

In England as early as 1915 some employers returned to regular labor standards. The British Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops writes in May, 1916:

"The tendency grew as the year passed to substitute a system of shifts for the long day followed by overtime, and this is particularly reported of munition factories in the Midlands and in Sheffield. . . . The number of days on which overtime was actually worked tended in many factories to decrease as experience grew of accumulating fatigue and lessened output. Probably for similar reasons Sunday labor also has tended latterly to decrease."

The reports of the British official Committee on the Health of Munition Workers on the waste involved in the long hours worked during the war are well known. They urge the restoring of restrictions and are full of such statements as the following:

"Even during the urgent claims of a war the problem must always be to obtain the maximum output from the individual worker which is compatible with the maintenance of his health. In war time the workmen will be willing, as they are showing in so many directions, to forego comfort and to work nearer to the margin of accumulating fatigue than in times of peace, but the country can not afford the extravagance of paying for work done during incapacity from fatigue just because so many hours are spent upon it, or the further extravagance of urging armies of workers towards relative incapacity by neglect of physiological law.

"Conditions of work are accepted without question and without complaint which, immediately detrimental to output, would if continued be ultimately disastrous to health. It is for the nation to safeguard the devotion of its workers by its foresight and watchfulness lest irreparable harm be done to body and mind both in this generation and the next.

"Very young girls show almost immediate symptoms of lassitude, exhaustion, and impaired vitality under the influence of employment at night. A very similar impression was made by the appearance of large numbers of young boys who had been working at munitions for a long time on alternate night and day shifts."

In England the war exemptions to the factory laws have not included a lowering of the age limits for factory work. And the exemptions to the school-attendance laws permitted for agricultural and "light employment" are now bitterly regretted by the general education authority which has sanctioned them.

A fuller memorandum on child labor in warring countries will be supplied by the Children's Bureau, Washington, D. C. upon request.

NEW OXMAN A FAILURE!

By Ed Gammons.

The much-heralded Samuel Samuels, the reputed "star" of the Rena Mooney trial, took the witness stand last Tuesday and made a very poor impression. He is a non-union stevedore and like others of his ilk he is blessed with little brains. So he made a liar of himself and did it so brazenly that everybody in the court laughed heartily.

On direct examination he testified that while unloading the steamer Burlington on July 11th, during the waterfront strike, he gave a ten pound sack of nitre to Mrs. Mooney. She drove up to the pier in a jitney, but he couldn't recognize the jitney or the driver. He got twenty cents for his trouble. He described Mrs. Mooney as wearing a black dress, a black hat and a black waist.

McKenzie, defense attorney, made a sorry exhibition of him on cross-examination. First of all he admitted being the brother of patrol wagon driver Samuels. On being questioned whether he had discussed the case with his brother or any one from the district attorney's office, he answered, "no." The defense had knowledge that the contrary was true, so Prosecutor Ferrari "batted in" and said, "You remember me, don't you?"

Samuels was taken back for a minute and then he answered, "Yes, I met you and two other men a week ago."

Ferrari again came to the rescue and said that the men were Samuel's brother and a man named Brown.

"Why did you say a minute ago that you never spoke of the case to your brother, and that you didn't know these men?" McKenzie demanded.

"I didn't recognize my brother," Samuels answered shamefacedly. Every one in the court laughed heartily and the bailiffs threatened to eject the spectators.

The court record of part of the cross-examination by McKenzie reads:

Q. Has your brother had any connection with your testimony here today?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever come down to the City Hall here or go to see anybody?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you ever see any of the district attorneys in his company?

A. No, sir.

Q. Are you sure about that?

A. Yes, sir.

Mr. McKenzie—Q. That was the first time you had met Mr. Ferrari on the dock, but you didn't remember it now? Do you remember meeting this gentleman, Mr. Ferrari?

A. I remember his face, but I didn't know if he was Mr. Ferrari or who he was.

Q. Do you remember meeting him on the dock?

A. I remember meeting somebody on the dock.

Q. But you don't remember it was Mr. Ferrari?

A. I could not tell it was him. I could not tell by his face; it was dark on the dock.

Q. Are you sure that Mrs. Mooney, the defendant, is the woman whom you gave the nitre to that day?

A. Am I sure? I am sure it was her, because I seen her there and talked to her four or five minutes before I went aboard the ship.

Q. You talked to Mr. Ferrari last week didn't you?

A. I didn't talk to them gentlemen long enough to pay any attention to any, because I had to go back on the boat.

Q. You were introduced to him?

A. Yes; but I stepped right away.

Q. He came down there to talk to you, didn't he?

A. Yes, but he didn't talk any to me. I don't think he talked five words to me.

Q. You talked to him, didn't you?

A. I said, "How do you do? Pleased to meet you." And turned and walked away. I had to go about my business.

Q. Didn't you tell him what you knew about this case?

A. About what case?

Q. About this case? What you are testifying to now?

A. Tell who, Mr. Ferrari?

Q. Yes.

A. I am telling him now.

Q. Didn't you tell him then?

A. No, sir.

Q. You didn't say a word about it?

A. No, sir.

Q. He just came down, shook you by the hand and left you there?

A. That is all.

Q. Who else was with Mr. Ferrari that night?

A. There were two other gentlemen with him.

Q. What did they look like?

A. One fellow was a tall, heavy-set fellow and the other a short-set fellow.

Q. What are their names?

A. I don't remember names. You wanted me to give you the names of the men I worked with. I don't remember names.

Q. How were they dressed?

A. One fellow had a brown suit of clothes and the other fellow had a black suit of clothes.

Mr. McKenzie. Who were the gentlemen?

Mr. Ferrari. Mr. Riehl and Mr. Samuels.

Mr. O'Connor. This man's brother?

Mr. Ferrari. Yes.

Mr. McKenzie Q. You said you never talked to anybody in the presence of your brother about this case?

Mr. Ferrari. There was no talk about this case?

A. There was no talk about this case. I said that.

Mr. McKenzie. Q. You saw the Assistant District Attorney?

A. I didn't know as he was Assistant District Attorney or not.

Q. You knew it when you were testifying here, when he was questioning you?

A. Just now, yes.

Q. You knew that at the time when I was asking you that question?

A. I didn't know that at the time.

Q. You didn't know when he questioned you he was the Assistant District Attorney, is that so?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not recognize him?

A. No, sir.

Q. You did not recognize your own brother?

A. No, sir. I recognized nobody.

Mr. McKenzie. That is all.

Samuels is a very poor substitute for Oxman. Oxman is a theatrical witness. He moans about his "poor sick wife" and is a convincing kind of liar. Samuels needs some one at his elbow every minute to keep him straight. He made a complete liar of himself Tuesday and he's a very dim "star" in comparison with Estelle Smith and Oxman.

Never was a criminal prosecution so much damned by its own witnesses. Not a single witness for the "State" (the "law and order" committee) has adhered to his, or her, coached testimony, except a few who picked up some of the junk scattered by the Swanson gang after the explosion took place. Stafford's and Matheson's testimony was analyzed last week. Since, several important witnesses for the prosecution have

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been examined and it is interesting to note how they contradict the State theory of the crime.

A. D. Powell, 132 East street, who was injured in the explosion, swore that, though he was standing at the scene of the explosion for at least twenty minutes before the explosion, he saw no jitney on Market street, or turning into Steuart street.

Samuel Moffitt, ship caulker, who was injured in the explosion, testified that he saw no automobile there, though he was standing at the corner of Market and Steuart Streets half an hour before the explosion occurred.

Hyman Meyer, shoe clerk, who was also injured in the explosion, testified that he saw no suitcase at the scene of the explosion. Neither did he see Billings or any of the other defendants there.

Charles Von Moss did not see Mooney, Billings or any of the other defendants at or near the scene of the explosion.

With the exception of the Hearst papers, the daily press gives pretty fair reports of the case. Ever since the trial started the Hearst papers play up slightest point in favor of the prosecution and ignore the evidence of the State witnesses which is contradictory to and destructive of the case, which the State set out to prove.

Thus the evidence of Dr. Stafford, the autopsy surgeon, was given stenographically. Stafford swore that the wounds on the bodies of the victims confirmed the State theory that the explosion occurred on the sidewalk. (In the trial of Tom Mooney, Stafford swore the reverse.) The "Examiner" did not give the evidence of A. D. Powell, Samuel Moffitt and Hyman Meyer stenographically.

ORPHEUM.

As the thirtieth anniversary of the Orpheum falls on June 30th, it will be celebrated all next week by a remarkable programme. Margaret Anglin the greatest of all American actresses, will come direct from the East to head the bill. "The Wager" is a product of that Parisian house of thrills the Grand Guignol. Miss Anglin will be seen as Lea, a role which will enable her to display to the best advantage her great histrionic ability and she will be supported by that fine actor Frederic De Belleville and an exceptional cast. Senor Westony the celebrated Spanish pianist is an international favorite whose mastery of the piano has given him a musical standing in all the chief cities of the civilized world. He is always popular because he caters to public taste, a thing which most musical geniuses scorn. His programme while embracing the classical has a popular trend and he demonstrates that a piano may be made to exhibit a sense of humor when skillfully played. He also gives on a single piano an imitation of an entire symphony orchestra. The world-famous Asahi and his company of Japanese novelty entertainers will present an extraordinary act. Asahi performs some clever stunts in magic, but the greatest of the different features is the human fountains, a spectacular accomplishment in which Asahi causes a stream of water to spout from his fan, from the hands and feet of other members of the troupe and from different parts of the floor. He also introduces the mysterious Asahi thumb trick the most baffling of all stage deceptions. Lavelle & Lavelle are excellent vocalists who sing American patriotic airs, the words of which are shown on a screen and in which the audiences are invited to join. Miss Norton and Paul Nicholson in "A Dramatic Cartoon"; Vera Berliner, the violin virtuoso and Jack Clifford and Miriam Wills in "At Jasper Junction," will contribute to the programme. Jessie Busley and her company will repeat their great comedy success "Pansy's Particular Punch."

PROPOSED JURY REFORM.

By Alexander Horr.

Add a new section to the Code of Civil Procedure:

Section 227a. The summoning and selecting of jurors for a special venire, and selecting of an elisor for the purpose. When, for any reason, the defendant in a criminal procedure involving a jail sentence, demands a jury trial by a special venire, the court must grant it, and the representatives of the defendant and the representatives of the State shall agree on the appointment of an elisor who shall summon not less than five hundred persons from the great register of voters. Each of the names of the five hundred persons so selected shall be typewritten on slips of paper of uniform size, quality and color. These slips shall be examined in open court by the defendant, or by his counsel by his consent, and by a representative of the district attorney, and shall then immediately be placed in a box within sight of all parties to the proceeding, and shall not be removed from there until, immediately, in open court, one hundred names shall have been drawn at random from the box, after said box has been shaken by both the defendant's and the State's representative.

If the said one hundred names shall not yield a sufficient number of qualified jurors, then a second hundred, or a third hundred, et cetera, shall be drawn from the said five hundred names, until the full panel of twelve jurors shall have been obtained. The demand of the defendant for a special venire shall be assumed and acted upon, unless defendant specifically waives it in open court and such waiver is made a matter of record.

The selection of the venire of five hundred names shall be conducted by the elisor as follows:

He shall select an equal number of names from each letter of the alphabet as appearing on the great register of voters, from the top of the list for each letter, until the full number required shall have been drawn. The names so drawn shall be selected in consecutive order on the said great register of voters. When the list of any letter shall have been exhausted, then the said selection shall be made in equal proportion from the remaining lists of letters, from names immediately following the names heretofore drawn. The same method of selection shall be made for each consecutive list which shall be drawn from the lists of names immediately following those heretofore drawn in the same manner and in equal proportion from each remaining letter of the alphabet. All of the names appearing on said great register of voters shall be drawn before the selection be made again from the beginning of said alphabetical lists, and no name of any person heretofore drawn shall be drawn again until the whole of all said lists shall have been exhausted, nor shall any person serve twice as a juror until the whole register shall have been drawn.

In case the five hundred names drawn are not sufficient to give the required number of jurors, then a new venire of five hundred shall be drawn from the great register of voters, and all the preceding provisions shall be repeated, until a sufficient number of jurors to try the case shall have been accepted.

WOMEN DEMAND FREEDOM.

"No cause of liberty in foreign lands is worth the sacrifice of freedom at home," declared the convention of the National Women's Trade Union League, held in Kansas City, Mo., in its demand that there be no abolition of free speech, free press and free assemblage because of the war. The women insist that no labor standards in force before the war shall be abrogated.

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EXEMPTION BOARDS.

To the Central Labor Unions and State Federations of Labor:

Within a very short time the boards which shall have the administration of the selective conscription will be appointed. If the interests of the workers are to be maintained it is imperatively necessary that they should have representatives on all boards that will be authorized to decide upon all exemption claims from active military service.

It can readily be seen that if there are not men on these boards who have personal knowledge of workers' problems growing out of their relation to industry, there will be an infinite opportunity for injustice to be done workers. It is fundamental that we should guard against opportunities for unjust discrimination or favoritism in making exemptions. This regulation would not only protect the wage earners but would enable the Government to avoid cause for ill-will resulting from a sense of injustice. The good will of all citizens is necessary for that co-operation which will enable our republic to conduct a successful and effective war for freedom and democracy.

No one in touch with the present situation imagines that the spirit of greed has been completely eliminated from the industrial and commercial world. Though we regret it, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that the spirit of profiteering makes some employers willing to exploit workers and the nation's need even in this world's critical emergency. Firms in several localities have asked for soldiers to prevent workers trying, through legitimate methods, to secure higher wages in order that their standards may not be lowered through the constantly increasing costs of living.

We know that such unprincipled, heartless employers will not hesitate to make use of conscriptive machinery to rid themselves of "undesirable" workmen and thus give such employers a free hand to force unendurable conditions of work and pay.

It is the desire of all good citizens that in our efforts to fight a war for justice abroad we shall not at the same time impose injustice upon men and women at home. In order to prevent discrimination or favoritism and to create in the minds of the masses of citizens confidence that the government desires to do justice to all, the organized labor movement urges that representatives of labor be upon all exemption boards. This matter has been taken up with officers charged with the administration of the selective conscription law.

Every central organization of trade unions is urged to take up this matter at once with the local authorities and present a request for representation together with names of suitable representatives. Action must be taken at once in order to be effective.

In addition organized labor ought to be represented on every local committee or commission that has been established to co-operate with the national agencies for defense. Wage earners represent the masses of the people; their ideas and their needs and interests ought to be directly represented in all agencies working for the defense of the republic.

Let me urge that this matter be taken up by all local organizations so that the workers will be in a position to co-operate for the defense of our common country and to feel a sense of confidence that justice and freedom will be maintained in our own country and in the common life of the people. Be on guard to maintain your rights and to protect the interests of humanity with your locality.

SAMUEL GOMPERS,
President A. F. L.

MARITIME WORKERS' CONVENTION.

With the election of officers, Thursday evening, the semi-annual convention of the Pacific Coast Maritime Workers came to a close at Portland.

Tacoma was selected as the meeting place for the semi-annual session in January. Election of officers resulted in R. W. Burton, president of the San Francisco Iron Trades Council, being named president of the central body, and five vice-presidents are: Joseph Reed, Portland; William Marshall, of Vancouver, B. C.; A. E. Miller, of Seattle; W. Barclay, of Vallejo, and J. Underwood, of Victoria, B. C. C. R. Barrett, of Tacoma, was elected secretary and treasurer.

Much of the time of the delegates, since the initial session Monday, was taken with consideration of uniform wage scale and working conditions for the entire Coast, and, as applied to Portland, it is held the scale is low in some classes, particularly as to boiler makers' helpers. Certain matters taken up during the proceedings will be referred to subordinate unions on the return of delegates to their respective headquarters.

BOATMEN STILL OUT.

The past week has shown no change in the situation confronting the bay and river steamboatmen. The strike is still on and the men are determined as ever to remain out until victory crowns their efforts. They must, however, receive the support of the labor movement in order to win. All unions should aid them financially and at once. The Chamber of Commerce is supporting the employers.

BREAK HATTERS' CONTRACT.

Because certain hat manufacturers have broken an agreement with the Hatters' Unions several plants in Danbury, Conn., have been forced to shut down.

Two years ago the manufacturers suggested that wage scales be based on the selling price of the finished product, and the hatters changed their laws to make this possible. When the unionists prepared wage rates this year some of the manufacturers repudiated this agreement and

insisted that rates be based on the grade, regardless of the selling price. The hatters refused to change their laws to suit the mood of these employers and have suspended work. Other manufacturers have signed the new agreement which raises rates 10 per cent per dozen.

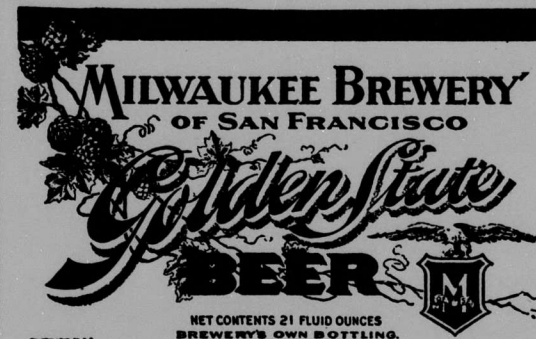
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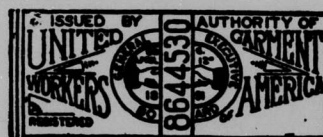
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DANIELS DENIES NAVAL BATTLE.

Secretary Daniels has issued the following statement:

"The country is being poisoned by rumors of battle and disaster that are absolutely without the slightest foundation in truth. Reports from the commandants of naval districts, telegrams from newspapers, and letters from individuals have forced me to the conclusion that there is an organized conspiracy on foot to alarm and distress the people of the United States.

"Among the most persistent of these false reports is one that declares that a naval engagement has taken place between the German fleet and the combined fleets of England and the United States, and that in this battle 60 English and American ships were sunk or disabled, two of the number being the Pennsylvania and the Texas.

"In elaboration of this falsehood there is the added rumor that the hospitals at the various Atlantic Coast naval yards are filled with crippled sailors and marines, and that the various hospitals of New York City are equally crowded with wounded men. By way of circumstantiality it is being rumored widely that a passenger arriving on one of the Holland-American Line steamers has stated that his vessel passed through the battle area after the engagement and that the sea was thick with floating bodies. All of these outrageous falsities are accompanied by the explanation that the Washington authorities are in a conspiracy with the press to keep the truth from the people.

"No such engagement has taken place. The American fleet has not been in action. No ship has been lost. There are no wounded sailors or marines in any hospital.

"The declared policy of the Navy Department is one of absolute openness. If disaster comes no effort will be made to minimize it. The people of the United States are asked to trust in this pledge and to aid in stamping out this campaign of rumor that is so plainly the product of disloyalty."

"INDISPENSABLE" MAN GOT \$1250 A YEAR

A London dispatch (by mail) says: Appearing before an army tribunal recently a firm of munition importers claimed exemption for a man 28 years old because of indispensability. The importers asserted their business had been increased \$20,000,000 by the war, partially through the efforts of the man for whom they claimed exemption.

"How much do you pay this man?" asked the magistrate. "We pay him \$1250 annually," answered a member of the firm.

"The salary hardly corresponds to the profits," grumbled the magistrate. "If we grant this man an exemption and he asks for an increase of salary will you give it to him?"

"I really don't know," replied the employer.

"Well, suppose he should meet with an accident, what would you do?" queried the magistrate.

"That would be only temporary."

"So is the war!" fairly yelled the court, and ordered the man to join.

INCOMPETENCY DEFINED.

President King of the Washington Electric and Railway Company says incompetency consists of discussing the union and joining the union.

He made this statement as a witness before the Senate committee investigating the strike of motormen and conductors employed by his company. Senator Johnson of California asked King why 23 employees were discharged for incompetency before the strike and were reinstated when the strike was on. It was then that the company official contributed his classic.

FORESTRY REGIMENT IN THE MAKING.

The plan of organization of the forestry regiment and instructions for listing applicants have been received from Major W. B. Greeley, 10th Reserve Engineers, according to a report given out by the Forest Service June 15th. This plan provides for twenty-six listing officers throughout the United States, whose duties will be to receive applications from those desiring to serve. District Forester Du Bois, who has been designated listing officer for California, in order to avoid a widely advertised campaign with all the possible disturbance of labor conditions in the lumber industry, accompanied by O. R. Johnson of the Union Lumber Company, will make a trip into the redwood region of Mendocino County, and list applicants with the co-operation of the logging and milling companies. No attempt will be made to take men from localities where a shortage of labor exists and where to recruit men would cripple the lumber output, particularly in the case of plants producing for Government contracts. In order that no time may be wasted in listing men physically unfit, Dr. A. L. Phillips, a surgeon delegated for the work by Dr. Geo. E. Ebricht, President of the State Board of Health, will accompany Du Bois to examine all applicants. From the men listed recruits will be selected and enlisted the latter part of June or early in July. Applications are also being taken at the office of the District Forester, Room 511, 114 Sansome street, San Francisco.

All applicants should understand that this is a military organization, that they must undergo the customary military drill and discipline of United States soldiers, and that they may be called upon to do work within the danger zone. Men subject to conscription will be discharging their obligations if they are selected for this regiment. The physical examinations will conform with the war department's rules for the examination of recruits.

It is not yet known just the number of men that will be chosen from California. Those qualified, however, will be listed as fast as they apply by the District Forester until orders are received from Major Greeley to discontinue. As a matter of fact, the largest number of men will undoubtedly be taken from the Eastern and Southern hardwood forests of the United States, since these forests are more like the forests of France than are those of the West. Expert axemen, hewers, and teamsters have the best chance.

The regiment will consist of two battalions with three companies to each. The companies will be organized in three platoons each, the operating unit. There will be one logging crew and one portable sawmill crew to each platoon. The mill men, however, must also be skilled axemen, since it is possible that some of the manufacturing crews will hew all material.

As soon as sufficient selections to complete the regiment have been made by the Forest Service from those listed, arrangements for recruiting will be made and accepted applicants notified of the time and place for enlisting. Enlistment will be for the period of the war only. Applicants must enlist for any grade and position to which they may be assigned. Final selection of non-commissioned officers and assignments to grades and jobs will be left largely to the company commanders after the men are assembled.

The grades, qualifications, and pay of enlisted men will be in accordance with the customary army scale. The base pay for privates is \$36 a month, while in foreign service. The pay of non-commissioned officers ranges to \$61.20 per month for first sergeants. Men with special qualifications as millwrights, blacksmiths, motor truck drivers, loggers, teamsters and cooks, will receive from \$46.60 to \$97.20 per month. It is expected that this regiment will be part of the first contingent to go to France.

The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

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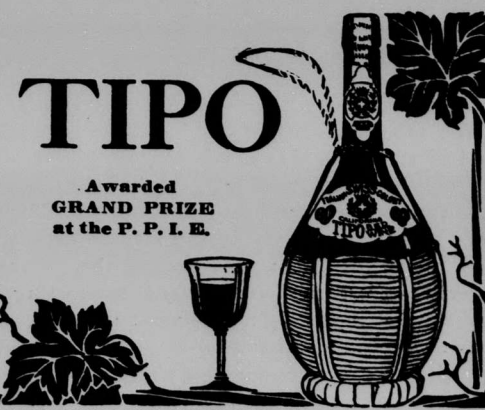
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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22, 1917.

Fear not the anger of the wise to raise;
Those best can bear reproof who merit praise.
—Pope.

Owing to the strike of the Photo Engravers' Union the San Francisco daily papers will soon be printing old wood cuts. They already look like publications of the Civil War period.

Our system of distribution, mainly the railroads, is responsible for high prices. If our high-salaried railway officials were really efficient and earned the money they draw yearly for their services the cost of living could be greatly reduced. But the railroads are not entirely to blame. Our entire system is wasteful and wrong. As long as people insist upon having every little package delivered some one must pay for the service, and the cost is now added to articles largely without discrimination. If retailers fixed two prices on their wares, one including delivery and the other on the spot, and rigidly adhered to them, a big reduction in costs doubtless would result.

Those opposed to militarism can best promote their cause by bending every effort to help the United States to produce the best army in the world, thus proving beyond doubt that it is not necessary to train the youth of the country as soon as they are out of the cradle in order to be able to defend the nation in the hour of trouble. If this is done then there will be no argument left to those who would foist the burden of a large standing army on the people of this country in time of peace. Those who are honestly opposed to militarism are, therefore, pursuing a wrong policy if they are aiding those who have in mind the interests of other countries when opposing the plans of the government. The true policy is to help, not hinder.

San Francisco never fails. When she sets out to do anything it is as good as done. When the task of raising \$42,000,000 for the purchase of Liberty loan bonds was assigned her she went at it with never a doubt of the final result, and she kept at it until more than \$12,000,000 in excess of the amount asked of her had been subscribed. And in achieving this result the organized workers played a splendid part both as individuals and through the unions themselves. Millions were subscribed by the workers from their earnings, many of them mortgaging the future in order to do their part toward supporting the government in its fight against autocracy. San Francisco is not so boastful as some other cities, but when the occasion arises she always delivers the goods and goes on about her business.

Food Regulation Legislation

Just now there is an active campaign on in Washington to impress members of Congress with the necessity for prompt action in passing legislation that will enable the government to exercise some degree of control over food prices. In this campaign Congressman John I. Nolan is taking an active part. He is of the opinion that the workers of the country have been stunned by the high prices and that as a consequence they are not taking the interest they should in the matter of legislation along the lines of food control. He says:

Unless there is something done immediately—not in six months or a year, but now—there will undoubtedly be serious trouble in this country—trouble far more dangerous than small bread riots in New York. Authority should be given to Mr. Hoover at once to stop the dangerous food speculation now prevailing.

It is not a question of wages at present, for, although wages may rise, the speculator will not only take the advance the worker receives but will also make conditions such that it is impossible for even the highest paid skilled workers to make both ends meet. This means that price control is necessary, and that in order to bring about the needed relief food legislation must be passed before July 1st.

"If we want to get our people behind us we must begin to do something for them. If the government is to obtain the co-operation of the workers of the country it must pay some attention to their needs. You can't expect a man to produce to his full capacity on an empty stomach, and there is real danger of the workingman not getting enough to eat if prices keep soaring.

"We feel that the present high prices can be cut down materially; that they are inflated, and in a fair way to become worse. We don't think the President has asked for a single thing unreasonable, and we want the powers granted to him without delay. It may be fatal if Congress does not act so that the food administration machinery may be in full operation by July.

"The representatives of laboring men all over the country can't see why a thirty-five ounce loaf of bread is sold in France for 8 cents in American money, while in the city of Washington a fourteen-ounce loaf costs 10 cents. There must be something wrong, especially as we export the material out of which the bread is made in France.

"We know that the workingmen of the country will co-operate and give a telling display of their patriotic feeling if they are given a fair deal. We are convinced that that is the purpose of Mr. Hoover and that he has the strength and the ability to serve the people, if he is only given the chance to do so.

"We have talked the matter over with him in detail. We like him and trust him and are convinced that he understands the needs of the American people as a whole and is anxious only to work in their interests. We are convinced, also, that Mr. Hoover will be able to accomplish much, not only in seeing that prices soar no higher, but also in reducing the present exorbitant charges."

Several meetings have been held in Washington to map out an effective campaign to get legislation through Congress. The meetings have been attended by Mr. Gompers and other representatives of labor, including the labor members of Congress and Mr. Hoover. Congressman Nolan says that he believes the House will quickly pass such legislation as is required, but that there is some doubt as to the Senate and that efforts should be made to persuade that body to furnish relief to the people promptly because delay will result in seriously handicapping Mr. Hoover in his work.

The impression seems to be quite general in Washington, Nolan says, that Hoover is capable of rendering the people the services they need, but that he must be given the opportunity to get on the job before it is too late.

Last Monday the labor representatives had a conference with President Wilson and there is now a more optimistic feeling among them. One member expressed the hope that the Lever bill, shorn of the maximum price-fixing clause and other points of minor importance to which certain members have taken an unalterable stand, would be reported out by the sub-committee, and that the Committee on Agriculture of the House would report the bill this week. This is being urged because of the contention that it is essential to give power immediately for the conservation of this year's crop, the argument for quick action carrying with it the statement that there is an actual danger of the country being left in a serious predicament unless the new food administration is created and vested with full powers. The administration backers believe that these powers will be contained in the Lever bill without the power for maximum price-fixing.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Everywhere the spirit of discontent is rocking the royal boat and giving the heads that wear crowns the scare of their lives. The day of kings is passing and the war may be thanked for hurrying things along. It is, indeed, an ill wind that blows nobody good. Even so hideous a thing as war is not without some good in it.

Automobiles, according to Van. H. Manning, Director of the United States Bureau of Mines, increased from 400,000 in the United States in 1910 to 2,750,000 in 1916, using 28,000,000 more barrels of gasoline in the latter year than in the former. Between 55 and 60 per cent of the gasoline produced in the country is used in automobiles, 20 to 25 per cent is exported, and the rest is used in stationary engines, tractors and motor boats.

The union label is the very best instrument in the labor movement for the peaceful promotion of the interests of the organized workers. It only requires a demand for it, and to demand it on purchases is an easy matter. It is, therefore, surprising how few union members make use of this potent instrument of progress. The man or woman who is a member of a union and neglects to see to it that the label is on every purchase is unworthy to be called a trade unionist. What are you doing about the matter?

The whole-hearted manner in which the organized workers are supporting the government in the present war does not mean a willingness to submit to tyranny of any kind or a desire to yield to wrong in any place high or low. It simply means they are determined that democracy shall prevail both at home and abroad, and it will not be well for greedmongers who attempt to take advantage of the country's peril to force upon labor unjust conditions. They are as determined as ever to insist upon decent living standards and they will fight for them if the occasion requires it.

President Gompers has called upon every trade union, central body, State federation of labor, national and international organization, and the individual members of organized labor to get behind the Lever food administration bill, which has been reported favorably by the House Committee on Agriculture. This bill creates government control of necessities, prohibits hoarding and cornering products and illegitimate speculation by stabilizing prices at the most effective point in the distributing chain. "Since the war wages have not kept pace with increasing costs of living," says President Gompers. "They have remained practically stationary, while prices have more than doubled. The only practical way to increase the spending incomes of all is to decrease the costs of living." If speculators and allied interests can postpone action until after July 1st the purposes of the Lever bill will be defeated, as contracts for much of this year's food products will be made, beginning with that date. Speculators will urge caution in passing this important legislation, but you can wrench the food of this nation from their grasp and increase the value of your pay envelope if you act today. Urge the passage of the Lever Food Administration bill. Notify your Congressman and Senators to this effect; have your union do likewise; also your neighbors. And inform the President of the United States of your action that he may be supported by an aroused public opinion. Let Washington know that the workers demand relief from the high cost of living and that they insist on the immediate passage of the Lever bill.

WIT AT RANDOM

Elsie came home from a neighbor's house munching a chocolate.

"Now, Elsie," her mother reproved her, "how many times have I told you not to ask Mrs. Gray for chocolates?"

"I didn't ask her," returned Elsie, calmly. "I don't have to. I know where she keeps them."

"That's a massive statue, porter!"

Porter—Yes, sir. The hand is just eleven inches across.

Old Man—Is that so? I wonder why they didn't make it twelve?

Porter—Och! Sure, then it would have been a foot.—"Sacred Heart Review."

One of our Belgian visitors has got into a certain woman's black books.

Hearing a little girl called "Kitten," he consulted his dictionary as to the meaning of the word.

Subsequently he was introduced to the young lady's mother, and, with a profound bow, remarked:

"I think I have the pleasure of addressing the old cat."

"Charles," said the teacher of a pupil in the geography class, "what state is called the Bay State?"

"Kentucky," was the reply.

"No, that isn't correct," said the teacher.

"Well," answered Charles, "that is where our bays come from that my father drives."

Edwin, aged four, was visiting in the country and the ringing of the bell to call the farm hands interested him very much. One day he noticed a cow with a bell on and asked: "Grandpa, does that cow ring the bell when the little calf's dinner is ready?"

A little girl was just recovering from an attack of scarlet fever and the first day she was able to sit up she said: "Mamma, I guess I'll ask papa to buy me a baby carriage for my doll." Her brother, aged five, overhearing the remark, exclaimed: "Well, you'd better strike him for it right away, for if you wait till you get well you may not get it."

A little girl, brushing her hair, found that it "crackled," and asked her mother why it did.

"Why, dear, you have electricity in your hair," explained the mother.

"Isn't that funny?" commented the little one. "I have electricity in my hair, and grandmother has gas in her stomach."

A kind-hearted old man came upon a small, whimpering urchin.

"What's the matter, my little man?" he asked sympathetically.

"I'm lost. Boo-hoo!"

"Lost? Nonsense! We mustn't give up hope so soon. Where do you live?"

"D-on't know, sir," whined the youngster. "W-we've just moved, and I can't remember the address."

"Well, what's your name?"

"D-don't know, sir."

"Don't know?" exclaimed the old man.

"No," sobbed the urchin. "M-mother got married again this morning."

Girl's Father—But how can you support my daughter? Twenty dollars a week won't pay the rent.

Suitor—You don't mean to say you'll charge Edith and me rent, do you?

MISCELLANEOUS

WHEN ALL IS DONE AND SAID.

When all is done and said,
In the end thus shall you find,
He most of all doth bathe in bliss
That hath a quiet mind.

And, clear from worldly cares,
To deem can be content
The sweetest time in all his life
In thinking to be spent. . . .

Wherefore, for virtue's sake,
I can be well content
The sweetest time in all my life
To deem in thinking spent.

—Thomas Lord Vaux.

AMERICANIZATION FOR JULY FOURTH.

In view of the fact that the war situation has emphasized the necessity for Americanizing California's large immigrant population, the State Immigration Commission is urging upon cities and towns the advisability of including some sort of Americanization program in their Fourth of July exercises. Approximately 25 per cent of the men registered under the military draft law on June 5th in California are of foreign birth, and the Commission therefore urges the necessity for imbuing all aliens with a spirit of loyalty and true Americanism. In many cities the percentage of foreign birth is even greater. The latest census figures show that 52 per cent of the people of military age (18 to 44) in California, are of foreign birth or foreign parentage.

The Commission has suggested a program which was used to good advantage in several cities of this State and elsewhere in the United States on the Fourth of July last year:

First—A special space to be roped off at the place where the patriotic exercises are held, to be reserved for aliens and American citizens of foreign birth. This space to be decorated by flags of all nations.

Second—A special speaker to be placed on the program to deliver a welcome to these resident foreigners, emphasizing their duties toward the country of their adoption and urging them to become real American citizens.

Third—A speaker to be chosen from the foreign colony to respond to this welcome and pledge the loyalty and patriotism of the immigrants.

Fourth—In view of the fact that the United States is now in the war, it is suggested that it might be an inspiring thing to have a representative from each of the allies speak, viz., an Englishman, Frenchman, Italian, Russian and Japanese.

San Francisco, Oakland and Sacramento have already begun definite plans for a program along lines suggested. The Immigration Commission sent direct appeals to local chambers of commerce, central labor councils, women's clubs and other organizations asking their co-operation in giving publicity to the need of such patriotic exercises among aliens. Simon L. Lubin, president of the Commission, issued the following statement in this connection:

"If great publicity is given to this phase of the patriotic exercises, we can conceive of no greater opportunity to arouse enthusiasm for the vigorous prosecution of the great war for democracy. It will bind the people representing our allies in this country more closely to America and will serve to enlighten our native-born Americans concerning the extent to which we must depend upon the loyalty of our great immigrant population."



Musicians' Union Local No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Sigismund Bluman, W. Giacometti,
Wm. Backstedt, Alvin Giacomini.

Musicians' Union—68 Haight Street.

W. A. Weber..... President
J. J. Matheson..... Business Representative
A. A. Greenbaum..... Recording Secretary
Clarence H. King..... Financial Secretary-Treasurer
Office Hours 12 to 3 p. m. Telephone Park 84.
A. S. Less..... Sergeant-at-Arms
General Assembly Hall. Telephone Park 85.
Park 128. 11 a. m. to 6 p. m.

Oakland Branch.

Jim Cray..... Secretary
J. J. Atkins..... Business Representative
Office Hours 12 to 2 p. m. Phone Oakland 2547.

Board Meeting, June 19, 1917.

President Walter A. Weber, presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted upon report of Examination Committee: Leonard R. Brown, drums; Harry Pooley, piano.

Admitted upon transfer: George G. Vest, piano, pipe organ and 'cello, Local No. 652, Modesto; L. L. Laybourn, accordion and cornet, Local No. 153, San Jose; H. E. Van Dyke, piano, Local No. 99, Portland, Ore.

Dues, second quarter, to June 30th, are now due and payable on or before above date to Clarence H. King, financial secretary-treasurer.

The board has ruled that on all picnics where there is continuous dancing that there will be a charge of \$2 per man in excess of the regular rate, and \$1.50 per man for overtime.

Members will please take notice that a Special Meeting of this organization will be held on Monday, July 2, 1917, at 11 a. m., for the purpose of reconsideration of the section appertaining to rehearsals in the S. F. Symphony season contracts. Every member who signed the call for this special meeting is cautioned to be present, as a fine of \$1 will be imposed for non-attendance.

The following resolution was introduced at the last union meeting, and will come up for final action at the July union meeting:

Resolved, That upon the death of any member of this local, the organization provide a funeral band of forty pieces, to be selected from our membership in alphabetical order, and to be paid for out of the treasury of the union at regular funeral rates; and, be it further

Resolved, That an assessment of ten cents be levied upon all members to defray the expense of the funeral band in each and every case.

A. S. LESS, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Notes.

Our old-time friend, George Pinto (more recently named "Little Count Zeppelin"), moved by a spirit of generosity, on last Sunday took the members of his famous Jazz band to a banquet at one of our leading cafes. It is needless to say that all who attended had plenty to eat and drink and enjoyed a nice quiet evening. The boys desire other leaders to take notice and keep up the good work.

The relief committee will sell to the highest bidder next Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, one Conn tuba helicon. Apply to Frank Borgel, Relief Committee.

The Odd Fellows' band, of this city, was placed on the unfair list of this union.

This office is in receipt of a letter from an inmate of the prison at San Quentin who desires to secure a low pitch, Albert system A clarinet. If any member has such an instrument that he has no use for and that he feels he can afford to present to this man, the secretary will give further information.

President Weber desires to thank all the members for participating in the Liberty bond parade of our union. The organization purchased \$2500 bonds and the members a like amount, a total of \$5000.

Our veteran member and brother Charles T. Schuppert, one of the charter members of this organization, passed away at the residence of his stepson last Thursday night after a short illness. Mr. Schuppert was most active in the early history of our organization as well as in the labor movement of our city. Our late brother joined this organization November 9, 1885, and joined the San Francisco Musical Fund Society in 1874.

Musicians' Day—Idora Park—Thursday, July 19, 1917.

Once more a year has rolled around, and we find we are again making arrangements for our annual celebration and festival. To the members who do not understand the purpose of this day, may we state that it is the duty of the president to appoint a celebration committee, to hold a day's outing the proceeds of which are given wholly to the relief committee to help distressed members. This committee has full power to act and has selected the spacious Idora Park for this year's celebration. Arrangements are being made to handle a banner crowd, as our celebration has yearly gained in popularity.

Every member is requested to do his bit and boost this day, because it is your picnic and you are expected to help this cause. Bring all your friends and make an announcement at all public affairs of this celebration. In order to accommodate the large crowds and give all a chance to attend, dancing will start at 10 a. m. and continue till 11 p. m. Games have been arranged for all, also a lot of gate prizes have been secured, and special features have been provided for the children. A grand concert will be held in the amphitheatre, and dancing will be provided for in the spacious rink.

Members are requested to get prizes, and a commission of 40 per cent will be paid any members for advertising in our program.

Let us all together, boost!

Members will please take notice of the following changes of addresses and telephone numbers: Andre, Jos., 620 Post street. Tel. Franklin 3597. Baier, Clem, 3506 Mission.

Baker, Fred A. and Genevra W., 526 Ellis street. Tel. Prospect 4566.

Baron, Frank L., King George Hotel. Tel. Sutter 5050.

Bona, John, 1642 Filbert street. Tel. Franklin 8902.

Clements, B. G. Tel. Douglas 3871.

De Risi, Louis, 222 San Joaquin street, Stockton, Cal.

Eliaser, Ralph, 2142 Larkin street. Tel. Franklin 3872.

Hinkley, R. W., 665 Fell street.

Hubbard, Chas. H., 4003 Telegraph avenue, Oakland.

Leasy, Mrs. G. E., Hotel Von Dorn. Tel. Franklin 3666.

Morrison, Jas. H., 242 Turk street. Tel. Franklin 3666.

Reno, Vance, Thomas Hotel, Mission street. Tel. Sutter 2730.

Schiller, F. G., 455 Buena Vista avenue. Tel. Market 3803.

Smith, John, 270 Twenty-second avenue, Richmond District. Tel. Pacific 105.

Turner, Mike, 20 Franklin street. Tel. Market 1643.

Wallfisch, Sam, 1683 Ellis. Tel. West 3822.

Williams, C. Fowler and Madge, 542 Twenty-second street, Oakland. Tel. Oakland 8939.

Williams, H. A. Tel. Mission 8632.

Fenster, T. I. and Lajo, 2847 Fillmore street. Tel. West 2516.

Zie, M. G., Ely, Nevada.

Burns, A. K., Napa State Hospital.

Runner, W. E., 453 Marguerite avenue, Portland, Oregon.

A. A. Greenbaum, Delegate's Report.

(Concluded.)

One of the most important matters to come before the convention was that relating to the newly organized Society of American Authors, Composers, and Publishers, who demand royalty for every performance for profit of any of the compositions controlled by them. It fact they have already consummated agreements with hotel proprietors in New York City who pay them a certain monthly fee for the privilege of having their orchestras play compositions controlled by the society.

That a leader who goes to a music store and in good faith purchases a new comic opera selection, we will say, and then takes it upon his own engagement and is unable to play it in public, unless his employer pays a royalty to this society, does not seem a fair proposition. Yet, by the decision of Justice Holmes, of the U. S. Supreme Court, the Copyright law of these United States of America is so interpreted.

Victor Herbert and Mr. Maxwell, of the firm of G. Riccordi & Co., president of the society, appeared before the convention on the afternoon of May 17th, and a very lively time ensued. However, at the present time the Society of Composers and Publishers seems to have the best of it, as they have the Supreme Court decision and will doubtless use it to the limit. The entire matter was referred to the executive board. If any of the members desire any further information in regard to this matter the writer will be glad to tell them all he knows of the situation.

There were a number of recommendations in the president's report which were adopted by the convention but which space does not permit of enumerating here. However, this office will shortly have the proceedings of the convention in book form. They may be had for the asking and it might do the membership no harm to peruse them.

The election of officers resulted in the retention of all the incumbents, with the exception of Theodore Perry of Indianapolis, being succeeded on the executive board by Harry Brenton of Boston, who was a former member of the board.

The arrangements for the convention in New Haven were perfectly handled, and the various local committees are deserving of the utmost commendation. As in Cincinnati, the convention

hall was in the hotel building, making it most convenient.

The entertainment features were not overlooked and to the local officers, Messrs. Felsburg, Weil, Nicholls and their associates a word of thanks is due.

In closing, I wish to remark upon one aspect of the convention which struck one most forcibly in talking with the delegates, and that is the undeniable note of pessimism concerning the future of the music profession. What with the advent of war and the spread of prohibition and blue laws, in many localities, the outlook is not at all rosy. However, it may be that we will find that it is darkest just before the dawn and we can, at least, hope that our profession will advance and improve in every possible way and perhaps on more legitimate lines than has been its recent tendency.

A. A. GREENBAUM.

The following report of Executive Officer D. A. Carey is published here because of its appropriateness in dealing with a condition now confronting this country as well as our neighbor, the Dominion of Canada:

New Haven, Conn., May 14, 1917.

To the Officers and Members of the twenty-second annual convention of the American Federation of Musicians.

Gentlemen: One year ago when it was my privilege to place before you the positions of musicians in the Dominion of Canada, I did so conscious that our people were covered with a mantle of sorrow because of the heavy toll in killed and wounded which the war had taken of some of our bravest and best. Many gallant fellows have laid down their lives in the sacred cause, the ever righteous cause of freedom, and died on the field of battle for justice to weaker peoples and human liberty for all. Their bodies now lay in foreign lands, many with nothing to mark their last resting place on the field of honor and glory, but their sacrifices, their devotion, their heroism and their mighty spirits are enshrined in the memories of their grateful countrymen, and live in the hearts of those who, while profiting by their sacrifice, will not be unmindful of the dead or deny them their rightful place in the history of their country.

You will remember, perhaps, when I last had the honor of addressing you, that I said that you in the United States might thank God that the fearful toll and awful price which the nations of Europe were paying would never be exacted from your great country. Since that time much that is now a matter of imperishable history has taken place and the face of the conflict has been changed to a great extent by the entry of this great freedom-loving nation on the side of right and justice. At the same time it may be hoped that on your part great sacrifices in blood will not be necessary, that this may be averted and that sooner or later the sunshine of hope, the brightness of a better day may dawn ere springs of blood are called upon to well from the life fountains of the fair and spacious land.

Let us hope that the enormous sacrifices now being made will before long end the titanic conflict, bringing it to a victorious issue so that comrades from both great nations will be enabled to return home safe in the enjoyment of future prosperity, rendered all the sweeter be-

cause of the experience gained at the front and at the cost of, perhaps, much sorrow and sacrifice.

With this gigantic war afoot and with its varied anxieties and cares, you can understand very readily how difficult it is to keep the trade union movement up to its usual standard. The sacrifice of human life continues and the membership of the American Federation of Musicians will, without doubt, be called upon to continue its sacrifices for all that is near and dear to them. Without entering into any controversy, I feel assured that our members will be found ready and willing to do their duty in protecting and providing for the future welfare of this organization. You will note that I express no opinion in regard to the origin of the conflict. The fact of the matter is that we are face to face with an issue and it must be met apart from controversial and arguable propositions.

In your ninth district the wholesale slaughter of human lives has left in its wake many sorrowing homes. For over thirty months I have watched the best manhood of our land go forth in all the freshness of youth. Some have returned, others have not, and apart from what it all means, it is to be hoped that humanity will benefit from the lessons taught during the conflict. May I be pardoned if I repeat my statement of a year ago, namely, that the work of the musician at home is to prepare for the future, so that those who return to their homes crippled in body and enfeebled in mind may be cared for without having to depend on the charity of others.

May God grant that you in America, even in this dark hour will not be called to make the sacrifice that we in Canada have done. This is the wish of one who, having felt the pang of deepest sorrow in our family, through having given the best we had, can sympathize with those on this side who may have similar experiences.

The "slogan" of the musician in Canada for the immediate future must be, "Guard well what you have and advance with caution in the future, so that the ground gained in the past will be maintained and not lost." With the end of the turmoil in Europe men may forget their pledge to their organization in the desire to obtain for themselves alone all that this world may give them. What the future may have in store for the musicians of this continent no one can predict but one can take advantage of the history of the past to say: "The musicians have profited by their membership in the A. F. of M." This is undeniable. It follows that if we are true to ourselves we will maintain our position, making brighter and better the future of the men and women of the musical profession under the banner of the American Federation of Musicians.

The musician in Canada is and will be tested to the limit in his fealty to his international connection, but I have confidence in him and bespeak for him the undevoted support in maintaining his affiliation. During the year I have been called upon more than usual to advise with our locals in some of the districts on matters connected with the law of the A. F. of M., and I am pleased to report that we have, at least, agreed in our conclusions in serving the interest of all concerned. Our position with the members of the trade union movement in Canada continues to be of the very best.

May I conclude in expressing my sincere ap-

preciation of the many kindnesses shown me since my advent with your organization, which after all is a reflection of your fairness to the men in Canada to assist them in providing for their future material welfare and the advancement of the musical profession.

What of the future no man can tell, but if the welding together of the hearts of these two countries is to be through a channel of blood, shed for justice, then indeed may we hope that a great awakening is at hand that will bring peace to our homes and our countries.

Yours truly,

D. A. CAREY.

TEAMSTERS RAISE WAGES.

At Toledo, Ohio, wage increases that range from \$2 to \$4 a week have been secured by Teamsters' and Chauffeurs' Union.

Teamsters' Union No. 478 of Newark, N. J., has raised wages \$2 a week, making a total increase of \$5 a week within two years.

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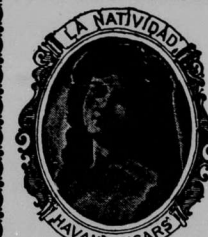
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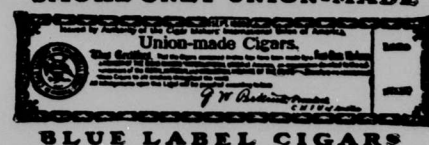
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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of June 15, 1917.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Brouillet.

Roll Call of Officers—Secretary-Treasurer McTiernan and Sergeant-at-Arms O'Brien were excused.

Credentials—From the Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Thomas O'Neil and Fred Jacob. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the Electrical Workers No. 92, Beer Drivers, Barbers, and Waiters, enclosing donations for the Bay and River Steamboatmen. From Beer Bottlers No. 293, enclosing donation for the bomb cases. From American Federation of Labor, relative to the temporary admission of Mexican immigrants excluded by the literacy clause of the Immigration law. From Commonwealth Club, invitation to attend a special luncheon to be given at the Palace Hotel, for the purpose of discussing the planning needs in San Francisco. From Council of National Defense, relative to prohibition or the control of alcoholic beverages. From Central Labor Council of Santa Clara County, invitation to attend the World's Biggest Round-up, to be held July 1st, 2d, 3d and 4th. From Photo Engravers, stating that on account of its strike on the newspapers it was unable to contribute to the defense fund or to the Bay and River Steamboatmen at this time.

Referred to Executive Committee—Wage scale and agreement of the Sail Makers. Request for a boycott on the firm of Sam Berger, from Tailors No. 80. From Musicians' Union, requesting a boycott on the Volograph Dancing Academy.

Referred to Secretary—From the State Immigration and Housing Commission, relative to the advisability of including a sort of Americanization program in the Fourth of July exercises of the different cities and towns.

Referred to Special Committee on Bomb Cases—From Congressman Raker, requesting data on this subject.

Referred to Moving Picture Operators—From Mr. John Ryan, Salem, Oregon, requesting information about his brother.

Referred to Arbitrator Delegate Bonsor—Retail Delivery Drivers vs. Grocery Clerks: From Retail Delivery Drivers requesting Council to unseat the delegates from the Grocery Clerks' Union, for refusing to live up to the decision of the American Federation of Labor relative to jurisdiction.

Resolutions—Resolutions were submitted by Delegate O'Connell, expressing sorrow in the loss of our late friend and brother, Charles T. Schuppert, and tendering the sympathy and condolence of the Council to his bereaved family;

"Whereas, Charles T. Schuppert, a veteran member of Musicians' Union No. 6, an active delegate to this Council since its inception, and a trusted leader among his fellow trade unionists, has departed from this life at the ripe and honored age of 82 years, after a life spent in yeoman service in the cause of organized labor in San Francisco since 1865; and

"Whereas, It is through the devotion and faith of men like Charles T. Schuppert, through service, constancy and sincerity like his, that there is a history of our movement worthy of emulation and inspiring hope for the future, and which will continue from day to day, from year to year, in making organized labor and increasing power for good, stronger, more respected and more influential in the affairs of the people; be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council honors the memory and example of Charles T. Schuppert and expresses its sorrow

and loss at his demise, that it tenders sympathy and condolence to his bereaved family, and as a last token of respect, when the Council adjourns this evening that it adjourn in memory of Charles T. Schuppert."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions were introduced by Sister Hagan, requesting Council to express its sorrow at the loss of Brother Chas. C. Bucher, who for many years was an honored delegate to this Council from the Drug Clerks' Union:

"Whereas, Through the death of Charles C. Bucher, Chief Steward of the Emergency Hospital of the City and County of San Francisco and for many years an honored delegate to this Council as a representative of the Drug Clerks' organization, this community and the trade unionists have sustained the loss of a valued citizen and a friend of humanity; and

"Whereas, Brother Bucher was greatly esteemed for his constant, kindly and earnest endeavors to alleviate the sufferings of the sick and needy and assist in their restoration to health and usefulness, in which service he was instrumental in making thousands of people and their families happy, thus living a life worthy of the highest appreciation and praise among the people of San Francisco; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby expresses its sorrow at the loss of this devoted friend and well-doer, tenders its sympathy and condolence to the bereaved family, and as a further mark of esteem, when it adjourns this evening, that it adjourn in respect to the memory of Charles Bucher."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Communication from Congressman Nolan, enclosing copy of bill introduced by him to prevent the use of the mails for the purpose of securing false witnesses, suborning perjury, and procuring false testimony in civil or criminal cases. Moved that the bill be indorsed; carried.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Have levied a voluntary assessment on its membership for the defense fund. Tailors No. 80—Have organized Milton Clothing store on Market street. Boiler Makers—Donated \$100 to the Bay and River Steamboatmen; invested \$5000 in Liberty loan bonds. Laundry Workers—Have signed new agreement with employers and received substantial increase. Retail Delivery Drivers—Feiling & Ingram still unfair; invested \$1000 in Liberty bonds. Ladies' Garment Workers—Donated \$20 to defense fund and \$10 to Bay and River Steamboatmen. Bakers No. 24—Have received a substantial increase; requested unionists to purchase French and Italian bread made by Homestead and Langendorf bakeries. Culinary Workers—Requested unionists to patronize only houses displaying the house card. Street R. R. Employees—Have received an increase in wages and have 90 per cent of men organized; donated \$60.60 to defense fund and \$10 to Bay and River Steamboatmen. Cemetery Workers—Have been successful in getting increase in wages of 50 cents per day; donated \$25 to Bay and River Steamboatmen. Photo Engravers—Situation on newspapers still unchanged. Chauffeurs—Thanked Musicians for assisting in prosecuting the boycott on the firm of Julius Godeau.

Label Section—Will elect a label agent next Wednesday evening; requested delegates to be present.

Executive Committee—On the appeal for financial assistance from the Bakers of Newark, N. J., committee recommended the communication be filed. In the matter of the communication from the Department of Labor with reference to giving permission to farm laborers to enter this country from Canada and Mexico, the secretary was instructed to protest through President Gompers to the Department of Labor against



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this evil. Recommended that the Council endorse the wage scale and agreement of the Mailers' Union. Recommended that the application for a boycott on Glynn's saloon be filed as the matter has been adjusted. Report of committee adopted.

Law and Legislative Committee—Recommended that the Council initiate a petition to repeal the Anti-Picketing Ordinance adopted at the polls November, 1916, and that there be appointed a special campaign committee to have the matter in charge. Moved that the Council concur in the report of the committee. Amendment, that the matter be referred back to committee. Amendment to amendment, that it be referred to affiliated unions for a referendum vote; amendment to amendment lost and the amendment to refer back to committee carried.

On Delegate Horr's proposal to undertake a State-wide initiative campaign for the adoption of certain reforms in the jury system, the majority of the committee advises against such procedure at the present time, and therefore recommends the matter be filed. Delegate Horr submitted a minority report on this matter. Moved that the report of the committee be adopted. Amendment, that the minority report be substituted for majority report. Amendment to amendment, that the matter be made a special order of business for next meeting at 9 p. m.; amendment to amendment carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Special Committee—Will visit unions that are delinquent in paying assessment for defense of bomb cases; requested unions to send in money as soon as possible. Moved that the Council cite all unions to appear before the executive committee to show cause why they have not paid their pro rata for the defense fund; carried.

Moved that Council cite all unions to appear before the executive committee to show cause why they have not sent their donations to the Bay and River Steamboatmen; carried.

Moved that unions be cited for each of these questions; carried. Moved that the question of the Bay and River Steamboatmen be taken up first. Amendment, that this matter be left in the hands of the executive committee; amendment carried. The previous question was called for and put on the above question.

Receipts—Total receipts, \$1244.72.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$1432.72.

Adjourned at 11:45 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

TEAMSTER'S WORK RECALLED.

The humanitarian work of Joseph Heberle, union teamster, of Cincinnati, was recalled at the dedication of a monument to his memory.

Heberle's life was devoted to mankind. He pleaded for legislation now accepted by society. This legislation includes free text books in Cincinnati public schools, abolition of Ohio child labor, abolition of Ohio prison contract labor, vestibules on electric cars, anti-tuberculosis provisions, publication of child labor records, vocational training and industrial education in Cincinnati public schools.

President Tobin of the Brotherhood of Teamsters spoke at the dedication ceremonies. He dwelt at length on the real success "Joe" Heberle made of his life and the heritage he handed to his fellows who are developing a higher manhood through organization.

The monument was erected through the efforts of organized labor and sympathizers.

He serves all who dares be true.—Emerson.

RECORD COMPLETED.

The biennial report of the State Federation of Labor upon the record established by the members of the Senate and Assembly on labor legislation during the recent session has been compiled, and will soon be published in pamphlet form.

Only four of the 119 members of the 1917 Legislature are accredited with a perfect labor record. They are Assemblymen Charles W. Godsil and James J. Ryan of San Francisco, W. W. Harris of Bakersfield, and Samuel Knight of Redlands. Their record shows ten "good" votes, no "bad" ones and no absences from roll call.

Assemblymen Baldwin of San Diego, Gebhart of Sacramento, Hilton of Vallejo, Brackett of Oakland, D. R. Hayes of San Jose, Mouser of Los Angeles, and Marks, J. J. Hayes, Mitchell, Morris and Morrison of San Francisco have no "bad" votes charged against them, but their standing is lowered by one or more absences.

Assemblymen Pettis of Mendocino and Doran of San Diego haven't a single "good" labor vote to their credit in this list. The ten members of the Assembly who grace the foot of the list from a labor standpoint are Carlton Green of San Luis Obispo, Vicini of Amador, Finley of Santa Barbara, Willis of Imperial, Manning of Marin, Bartlett of Los Angeles, Byrne of San Francisco, Watson of Los Angeles, Pettis and Doran.

In the Senate, Benson of Santa Clara, Flaherty of San Francisco, Kehoe of Humboldt and Lyon of Los Angeles top the list with nine "good" votes and one "bad" one each. Canepa and McDonald of San Francisco, Ingram of Grass Valley and Duncan of Oroville rank next, with eight "good" votes, one "bad" one and one absence each. Jones of Santa Clara is next with eight "good" votes and two "bad" ones. Then Crowley and Scott of San Francisco, Sharkey of Martinez and Tyrrell of Oakland are grouped with seven "good" votes, two "bad" ones and one absence each.

Senators Shearer of Yreka, Chamberlin of Los Angeles and Maddux of Modesto enjoy the distinction in the upper house of being without a single "good" labor vote to their credit on the official list. The ten Senators who are given the worst labor record are Irwin of Hanford, Burnett of San Francisco, Purkitt of Willows, Stuckenbruck of Lodi, Rominger, Ballard, Brown and Chamberlin of Los Angeles, Shearer and Maddux.

The ten measures upon which this rating is based were in the Assembly, the Anti-Injunction bill, the Public Utilities Mediation bill, the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation act to exempt farmers from its provisions, the amended Workmen's Compensation act on final passage, the bill to abolish private employment agencies, the constitutional amendment seeking the same object, the ten-hour bill for female domestic servants the bill requiring the labeling of prison-made articles, the Weinstock Fish Exchange bill, and the Absent Voter's bill.

In the Senate the ten measures chosen were the Anti-Injunction bill, the Apprentice bill, the amendment to the Workmen's Compensation act exempting farmers, final passage of the Workmen's Compensation act, concurrence in the Assembly amendment finally exempting farmers from the Workmen's Compensation act, the amendment to the women's eight-hour law to exempt canneries, the amended Child Labor bill, the bill prohibiting the discharge of an employee for failure to patronize a boarding house owned or conducted by his employer, the bill requiring employers to pay the cost of bonds and photos when demanded for employment, and the bill providing for periodical inspection of steam boilers, etc., to insure safety of employees.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The New Mission Theatre is again presenting Sunday, Monday and Tuesday in conjunction with Marguerite Clark in "the Valentine Girl," another Paramount Arbuckle Comedy entitled "A Reckless Romeo," featuring Fatty and many laughs and thrills.

Wednesday and Thursday an unusual double program is offered featuring Alice Joyce and Harry Morey in "Her Secret," showing how the long arm of fate stretched over the years and laid the fruits of a man's sin at his door, and also Viola Dana will be seen in a five part thrilling romance of the East Side, entitled "Rosie O'Grady."

Friday and Saturday, Vivian Martin and Jack Pickford will be seen in "The Girl at Home," a story of a youth sent to boarding school and showing clearly how, being away from the influence of home at this early age, either "makes or breaks" the man. On the same program a Mack Sennett's Keystone Comedy will be presented, entitled "Her Torpedoed Love" featuring Louise Fazenda and Ford Sterling.

To travel hopefully is a better thing than to arrive, and the true success is to labor.—R. L. Stevenson.

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JUNE, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	268 Market
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	718 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	880 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Printing Co.....	112 Hyde
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1185 Church
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(75) Gilie Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guedet Printing Co.....	344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co.....	1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, Richard H.....	5716 Geary
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(143) *Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(34) Reuter Bros.....	513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press.....	461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co.....	16 Larkin
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818 Mission
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	88 First
(31) Tuley & St John.....	362 Clay
(52) Turner & Dahnken.....	942 Market
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	26 Mint Ave.
(35) *Wale Printing Co.....	883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(36) *West End Press.....	2436 California
(43) *Western Printing Co.....	82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) *Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(225) Hogan Bindery Co.....	343 Front
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisch, Louis L.....	340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(131) Malleye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(195) Stumm, E. C.....	675 Stevenson
(122) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blon, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel Printing Co.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

(20) Hancock Bros.....47-49 Jessie

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front
(212) Hoffschneider Bros.....140 Second

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San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Kaiser, Fred, grocery store, 400 Clement.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theater, Broadway and Stockton.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theater, Fillmore and Sacramento.
Rosenblum & Abrahams, tailors, 1105 Market
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
H. Wissmann, Twenty-fourth avenue and
Clement street, grocer.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

News of the death of Dent Hayes Robert, at his home in Coronado, Cal., reached San Francisco last Sunday evening. Mr. Robert had been in poor health for several years, but his passing was sudden and came as a shock to his many friends and acquaintances in San Francisco. It was in this city that his mental development and influence reached the zenith of achievement and it was the citizens of San Francisco that came in closer touch with his magnetic personality and genial manner, so that in his death there is left a feeling of personal loss and sincere regret that can only manifest itself under such conditions. No citizen of San Francisco that enjoyed intimate acquaintance with Dent Robert can experience any other feeling at this time than that a great, big man has gone, and one whose life work will leave an indelible mark upon the pages of the civic history of this city. Funeral services were held at Coronado on Wednesday morning, being conducted by friends at the family home. In response to a general desire, the remains were brought to this city and a second service was conducted at Gray's chapel on Thursday afternoon, when the many old associates of the deceased were afforded an opportunity to pay a tribute of respect. The mechanical departments of the San Francisco "Examiner" and the Los Angeles "Examiner" were represented at the services by men who had long enjoyed acquaintance with Mr. Robert, and the floral offerings included pieces from San Francisco Typographical Union and Los Angeles Typographical Union, together with suitable expressions of regret from the Stereotypers, Mailers and others. In addition to the many resolutions of respect passed by the organizations identified with newspaper service over which Mr. Robert presided, and the beautiful floral offerings, a bronze bust, a contribution from the "Examiner" employees, will be placed in the Hearst building.

Benjamin R. Woodworth of San Francisco was killed while performing duty with the aviation corps of the French army, news of his death having reached this city during the week. He was a grandson of Selim E. Woodworth, famous character of early San Francisco days and president of the first Vigilance Committee. He was a great-grandson of Samuel Woodworth, author of "The Old Oaken Bucket," and an active member of New York ("Big Six") Typographical Union and prominent in the early history of the trade-union movement of this country.

G. E. Mitchell, Jr., son of I. T. U. Representative George E. Mitchell, Sr., and Edith Helen O'Brien were united in wedlock last Saturday evening, June 16th, at the Clift Hotel, in the presence of the contracting couple's immediate relatives. The groom is well known in San Francisco, having received his card from No. 21, but is at present connected with the "Tribune-Express" Publishing Company in Los Angeles. The young couple are spending their honeymoon in the Yosemite Valley, and on their return will be in the city several days before leaving for the Southland to establish their home. Added to the usual interest in these happy events is the fact that the bride and groom have grown up together, their families having been next-door neighbors for many years.

A recent letter from Rod K. Payne, permanently located at Tucson, Arizona, contains the news that Howard Keener will represent the Typographical Union of that thriving city at the Colorado Springs convention of the I. T. U.; that Tucson Union is in a most healthy condi-

tion, with no scale troubles and plenty of money in the treasury, and that no matter how fast the price of potatoes, onions or beans may travel upward, the thermometer in Tucson can "skin 'em a city block."

FITTING

the Policy to the Person and Purse requires Study and Desire for Service, rather than Simply "Take the Cash and Let the Credit Go." To Explain and Compare is a Pleasure to me. Possibly my Knowledge of Insurance May Benefit YOU. It is yours to command. G. H. Davie, "Protection for Printers"—and other Particular People, 1122 Mission; phone Park 6380; also Berkeley 3951W.—Adv.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN.

San Jose Electrical Workers' Union has secured a union shop contract, the eight-hour day and wage increases from \$4 a day to \$4.50 until June 1st next, when the rate will be \$5 a day.

Electricians employed by the Inland Empire Railroad at Spokane have raised wages 25 cents a day and reduced their work day one hour, after a short strike. These workers are members of Electrical Workers' Union No. 609.

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Brewed by the
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SHOP MEN RAISE WAGES.

Conferences between shop men employed by the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad and officials of this corporation have resulted in wage increases of 3 cents an hour for about 6000 employees.

After a three-months' strike shop men employed by the Western Maryland Railroad have secured recognition of their federation and raised wages. The strike was started by the machinists, who demanded wage increases. Later they were joined by other crafts, and this solidarity defeated the railroad management.

CULINARY WORKERS GAIN.

At Tacoma, Wash., Cooks' and Waiters' Union has negotiated a new wage scale which provides for the eight-hour day within ten hours and a six-day week. First-class cooks will receive 50 cents an hour; second class, 40 cents, and helpers, 25 cents. The rate for pantry employees and waiters is 25 cents; waitresses, 20 and 22½ cents; women cooks, 35 cents, and apprentice waitresses, from \$6 to \$9 a week. Where an employer refuses to release an employee from the seven-day week, the former is penalized \$1 in addition to wages paid.

HOME GUARDS.

That the members of the many Home Guard companies throughout California should shoulder a hoe instead of a gun, and that such Home Guard squad can do material good for local home defense by cultivating vacant lots for garden purposes, is the declaration of George A. Prichard of Los Angeles, in a letter to the State Council of Defense.

According to Prichard's suggestion, each Home Guard organization should divide up the city or town where they reside into districts, a separate squad being detailed for the plowing up and planting of vacant lots in each division.

"It is yet early in the season and thousands of dollars worth of food products can be raised before the summer is over if organized planting of vacant lots is carried out," says Prichard. "If each Home Guard will undertake this work they not only will be taking an effective step for home defense, but they will cut the present high cost of living in half."

Fortitude is a guard and support to the other virtues; and without courage, a man will scarce keep steady to his duty, and fill up the character of a truly worthy man.—Locke.

WANTS "SASSIETY" TO WORK.

President McGrady of the Central Labor Union of Boston is not impressed with the publicity of patriotic stunts by certain Boston society women.

The trade unionist says young working women are invited to fashionable homes to do work for the soldiers after their regular work is done, while the mistress of the house and her women connections do nothing but get all the credit for their patriotism.

"Much of this work can be done by machines, but the society dames demand that everything be handstitched," says McGrady, who insists that the health and strength of working women and girls should be conserved and that some plan be devised whereby society women will be put to work like other folks.

BIG MONEY IN SHIPS.

Stockholders of the International Mercantile Marine Company have been notified that the big shipping combination made a clear profit last year of \$26,299,595, equivalent to \$51.23 for each share of preferred stock. In the preceding year the profit was \$13,581,660, or \$26.27 a share. Wall street expresses disappointment at the report. It expected still larger profits.

It was stated that some of the combines largest ships have been sunk during the year, but these were heavily insured by the British war risk bureau.

MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

After protracted conferences with Denver & Rio Grande Railroad officials, organized machinists have raised wages 6½ cents an hour. Similar increases have been secured by Denver & Salt Lake Railroad machinists, and the Colorado & Southern Railroad is negotiating the wage question with its machinists.

At Oil City, Pa., the Oil Well Supply Company has promised its machinists to raise wages 12½ per cent and recognize shop committees. These workers were locked out last April when they asked for better conditions.

HAD MONEY TO BREAK STRIKE.

When the New York Railways Company was attempting to smash the Street Carmen's Union, last fall, its officers made this public boast:

"We foresaw a strike and prepared for it. We have plenty of money to fight the strike on the surface lines and there is no fear of bankruptcy proceedings despite the statements of the labor organizers."

This company is now pleading with the public service commission to permit it to raise rates, and its officers whimper: "Our purpose in taking this step is to prevent, if possible, the bankruptcy of our company and thereby avoid any possible disintegration of our unified service."

San Francisco is fortunate in having manufacturers and merchants who are doing what they can to build up business on the basis of the union label. Co-operation is constructive, and firms who are supplying the demand which members of organized labor are asked to make, are co-operating with, and helping to build up that system of merchandising which will more fairly distribute the returns from their labors. If union people will buy nothing but union made goods it will not take long for the union worker to come into his own. We should not be careless about this when so much depends on it. We have in San Francisco union made shirts that cannot be equaled anywhere in the United States, so why should not every union man wear a union label shirt? Eagleson & Co., 1118 Market street are producing shirts and underwear for the men, and aprons and nightgowns for the ladies, which are a credit to them.

Corduroy and Tweed Pants are Special

And, judging from the low prices featured, you could hardly believe that material costs have increased on account of the war.



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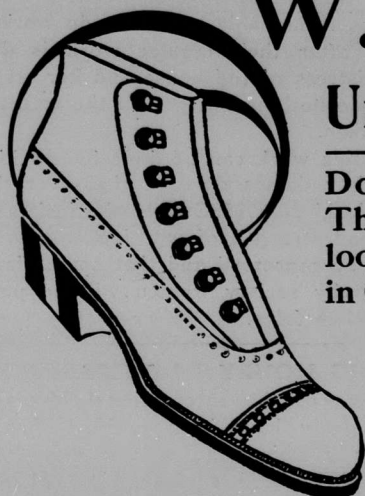


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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Since last reports the following members of San Francisco unions have died: William Leighou of the painters, Georgia Dellinger of the bookbinders, George Martin of the riggers and stevedores, George H. McAdams of the cooks, Charles T. Schuppert of the musicians, Graham Vosburgh of the switchmen, Dennis Shea of the riggers and stevedores, Andrew Johnson of the sailors, William Liebau of the machinists, Louis Dennet of riggers and stevedores.

The semi-annual election of officers of the Waiters' Union will be held Thursday, July 5th, at headquarters on Mission street, between Fourth and Fifth. The polls will be open from 8 a. m. to 10 p. m. in order to give all an opportunity to cast their ballots.

Tailors' Union No. 80 reports satisfactory progress in its campaign to sign up the many retail clothing firms of the city, though there are still a number of them on the outside.

The thirty-seventh annual picnic of the Boiler Makers' Union will be held Sunday at Glen Park. There will be a tug of war and all sorts of games and amusements, including dancing. A large attendance is expected.

Ralph Criswell, a member of the Typographical Union, and recently elected a member of the Los Angeles City Council, last Friday night addressed the San Francisco Labor Council and related some of the things he hoped to be able to accomplish in his new position.

At the last meeting of the Labor Council it was determined to send the matter of repealing the anti-picketing ordinance back to the law and legislative committee for further consideration, and those having suggestions to offer to the committee are requested to send them in and they will be given consideration. The question is one of great importance to a number of unions and the committee desires all the light it can get on the subject before making its report to the Council.

Thomas O'Neil and Fred Jacob will represent the Stereotypers' Union in the Labor Council

during the coming year, having been seated last Friday night.

Among the unions which purchased Liberty bonds is the Municipal Railway Car Repairers' and Trackmen's Union, Local 687. This organization at its last meeting took in sixteen new members and voted to invest \$5000 in the bonds. The sum of \$30 was voted for the bomb defense cases.

Discussion of the present jury law and proposed new laws on the selection of juries will be a special order of business at 9 o'clock next Friday night at a regular meeting of the Labor Council.

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has elected new officers as follows: President, Fred Ewald (Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union); vice-president, Henry Altman (Press Assistants' Union); secretary-treasurer and business representative, Ferdinand Barbrack (Mailers' Union); sergeant-at-arms, William Morrison (Web Pressmen's Union); auditing committee, George Buehn (Bookbinders' Union), Charles Mattern (Printing Pressmen's Union), and James D. Kelly (Bookbinders' Union).

The council received from United States Senator Reed Smoot a letter, which stated he did not believe the Senate would approve the proposed increase in postal rates for second-class matter. The council instructed its secretary to enter a protest with the Supplies Committee of the Board of Supervisors against awarding contracts for printing for the fiscal year to any non-union printing establishment.

Ballots to the number of 1218 were cast at the annual election of the Laundry Workers' Union last Monday night. Officers elected are: Dan Gorman, president; Nellie Victor, vice-president; Kittie Deery, secretary; Ed Flatley and Arthur Chapin, sergeants-at-arms; Joseph Reilly, business agent; John Lynch, Earl Young and Joseph Adams, trustees; Carrie Korts, Minnie Heinrich, Ida Larson and Mrs. M. Carson, executive committee. A report was received to the

effect that the new agreement and wage scale prepared by the union had been signed by the laundry owners.

Michael J. Casey, of San Francisco, first vice-president and dominant figure in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Stablemen and Helpers, was in the city Tuesday in the interests of the contemplated strike of laundry and dye works' drivers. He visited the meeting of Teamsters' General Local No. 174 and gave a straight from the shoulder talk to that organization, complimenting them on their remarkable growth of the past year, in which they have quadrupled their membership and perfected an almost 100 per cent organization. Casey left Seattle for Portland the same night.—Seattle "Union Record."

CHARLES SCHUPPERT PASSES.

Charles T. Schuppert, for more than half a century connected with the San Francisco labor movement and a delegate to the Labor Council since its birth, died at the home of his son in Berkeley last Friday at the age of 82 years. Mr. Schuppert was always intensely interested in movements having for their purpose improvements for humanity. He became connected with the labor movement at a time when it was not a popular thing to do and persistently battled for betterments, giving unsparingly of his time and money in the cause that was near to his heart.

The funeral was held last Monday under the auspices of the local Musicians' Union which he had been largely instrumental in organizing more than thirty years ago.

Last Friday night the Labor Council adopted resolutions of condolence and adjourned out of respect to his memory.

FREEDOM FOR MOVIES.

Justice Bijur of the New York Supreme Court has enjoined the license commissioner from revoking a theatre's license because it contemplated exhibiting film pictures the commissioner said "would encourage lawlessness."

"Broadly considered," says the court, "the criticism that this performance encourages violation of the law might be addressed with equal force to an exhibition of the exploits of John Brown or a narrative of the career of William Lloyd Garrison."

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